The R. Whig, has again touched the appointment of Treasurer of the U.S.—The assumptions are gratuitous the mistepresentations shameless. The man has set his wits to work to invert a plot which is utterly false.

The last Fincastle Patriot announces the regretted death of Col Wm Anderson, who breathed his last on the 13th in the 76th year of his age. It draws a long and beautiful portrait of the deceased—his military ser vices during the Revolutionary, as well as the late war and the substantial services he rendered in his civic espacity, as a Magistrate, Surveyor of the county, Commissioner of the James and Kanawha Improvement, as Engineer on various other public works, and as a member time Legislature of Virginia In all those relations this conduct was marked by an inflexible integrity, a rigid atheretice to principle, and by a disinterestedness and treedem from selfishness, which find more to admire than to imitate them "-"In private life, his integrity of procter, his benevolence, his tender regard for feelings of others his sincerity of heart, and primitive siminarity of manners, won him the esteem and confi-dence of all who knew him "—"In accordance with a general desire, the consent of the family was obtained that he should be buried with the honors of ar; and ende the voice of the preacher called upon the multi unde to mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace" - the muffled drum and the functal shot proclaimed that the ashes of a Revolutionary patriot had found a resting place in the grave."

The New Orleans Bee of the 17th announces "the fact, that the epidemic is diminishing. For the week ending on the Sth, the entire number of deaths in the coy was 252. During the last week the whole number ded not exceed 172-a decrease of 80." The interments from the fever during the first week were 187-those for the second were precisely 100-a decrease of 87 reselv 50 per cent, in a single week.

COMMUNICATED. Mr Editor-I discover in yesterday's Enquirer, that the Democratic Republicans of Louisa intend to have a solal dinner at Louisa C. H. on the 5th iost. It is right. They are blessed with most abundant crops, and they want information. Social intercourse cheers the heart and enlightens the mind. Great exertions have been made to prejudice them against the financial recommencation of President Van Buren to the National Legisla ture In those exertions, their Representative to Congress and their State Senator, have showed a zeal and erseverance worthy of a better cause. Even Mr Rives himself has deigned to give them a lecture of some hours leagth on the same subject. "The odious and detestable Sob Treasury" was depicted in the greatest deformity by the Ex Senator, whilst the Whigs gave their toasts cank their wine, and laughed in their sleeves But. s. how much of the wealth-how much of the informe con-and how much of the moral virtue and moral costage (in the estimation of Whige) the bone and sine of the nation may lack, there is a redeeming principle in their common sense and love of country, which de fire and will continue to defy all the machinations which ati can devise or money purchase. £-pt 25, 1839

SELF-CONDEMNATION.

Mr Rives, and those who seem determined to "sink
or swim with him," hold it to be an unpardonable sin in the President, that he persists in recommending the establishment of an Independent Treasury, after the re-peated rejection of the measure in Congress.—They charge him with shewing a disposition to "thrust the and rather than submit, saith Senstor Anderson of Baretourt, "I will live under the Sultan of Turkey. Let us LOOK TO FACTS, and see the attitude in which the Rives Conservatives stand. Let us try them by their own stendard—and let a candid public judge between them and the President. The President, in the perform ance of his constitutional duty, after the Banks had cut the uselves loose from the Government, and forced upon as the Sub Treasury System in its worst form, and under the most unfavorable state of things, recommended to Congress to organize and establish a Constitutional Treasury, that should place the government ind-pendent of all Banks, as Mr. Rives has admitted that the framers the Constitution intended it to be, and as he himself his contended that it ought to be. This proposition of the President has truly been rejected again and again in Congress But how rejected? By the negative votes of a set of combined minorities, each with its own scheme as an antegonist of the scheme of the President-and for the most part, totally incompatible with each other, eccording to the professed principles upon which each is advicated by its friends. These combined and incom patible minorities by their united efforts defeated the miscalled sub Treasury, by a meagre majority of about one dozen roles—and that majority embraced more than one dozen men, who avow themselves in favor of the great principles of the measure, against which they voted unt of objections to some of the details of the bill before Congress — Thus has the Treasury Bill been re jected—But it is notorious that it has united in its favor NORE VOTES THAN COULD BE UNITED IN PAVOR OF ANY ANTAGONIST MEASURE. Yes, I repeat, that the nick named, slandered, misrepresented, and by too many, un studied and misunderstood Sub Treasury, has proven stronger in Congress, in our State Legislature, and smongst the people, than any antagonist measure. Seeing this, leeting a deep and settled conviction that the measure was (to use the language of the leading Editor of the Richmond Whig in regard to it) "THE SAFEST FOR THE SECURITY OF THE PUBLIC TREASURE. AND THE FREET FROM CORRUPT TENDENCIES OF ANY LEFT WITHIS THE CHUICE OF CONGRESS"-the President has per stated in recommending it, as indeed it was his duty do, under his views of the measure, even if the votes i Congress had been more decisive against it For this he is denounced by Mr. Rives and his "sink or swim friends-who, wherever they have the power, denounce proscribe, and put down every man who supports the President—every man who will not consent to have Mr Rives and his Conservative scheme "thrust down his Now, how stand Mr. Rives and his "Pet Bank scheme!

It is perfectly notorious, that the great mass of all par-ters are heartily sick of it. It has been, even when the -t Banks seemed to be working well, pronounced by Mr Leigh (and his denunciations were re echoed by nine tenths of Mr. Rives's present allies.) as "more unconstitutional, and far more pernicious than an uncon stitutional National Bank." The vote has again and again been taken upon this Conservative scheme of Mr. Rives-and it has been again and again rejected, even when sustained by the votes of those who told Mr. River to his face, that it would not do-that it never could work well-that it must and would fail-and that a Na thenal Bank was the only measure in which they con fided—and to that he must come at last. In truth, there are not thuty men in Congress, or in our State lature, who go with Mr. Rives, in good faith, for his cheme. - And yet, he and his followers, persist in striving to "thrust it down our throats" - whilst they denounce it as high handed dictation in the President-because h persists in orging the establishment of a Constitutional Treasury, sustained as it has been by one branch of the Na tional Legislature, and by a larger vote in the other branch than can be united upon any antagonist scheme-sus lained too. as it triumphantly is, by a speech from Mr Rives own lips, as understood when it was delivered and as it will be understood now by any candid man who understands our language. See Mr. Rives's speech upon the Removal of the Deposites, and his positive pledge to bring forward "this great measure of deliver ance and liberty," now nicknamed "the odious Sub-Treasury

Verily, it seems that when an ambitious politician once brying to turn traitor to the cause to which he owes a grance, there are no bounds to his desperation. He has no eyes to see himself in his true colours, and blindly magines that the people are as blind and desperate a himself. Thanks to his desperation! It has awakened many honest Republicates, who have been misled by their devotion to him, to an indignant sense of his apos lacy. The real people will in the end judge justly be tween him and the President of their choice. Like the condemned Irishman, well may be fear the justice which he pretends to invoke. Almost daily do we find some borest voter, who admits that he has been cheated by the slang and slander heaped upon the Sub-Treasury The signs of the times give unerring indications, that it will in the end prove triumphant. Turncoats and stockjobbers may conspire to deleat it. Their machinations will only serve to unite more firmly than ever, those who now differ only about details - details, utterly insignificant, when compared with the broad principles and mea sures which separate us from our common enemy

A VOICE FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER. Sir: It is pleasing to see your determination, expressed in your paper of the 6th instant, to "rub out and be-(so far as the true Principles have not been wired.) By this expression, taken in connexion with the paragraph whence it is extracted, I understand you to mean, that it is your intention to obey the injunction, so beautifully expressed in several of the bills of tights of some of the State Constitutions, and in none more beautifully than that of Massachusetts. It is as

" A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety. justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the ad-' vantagrs of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular | means of its existence, is a solecism in theory, and a | (as is universally admitted,) with talents of a superior | day throughout Virginia and the United States; and, by attention to all those principles, in the choice of their mere nullity in practice. Is it consistent with reason officers and representatives; and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates, an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and extion of the Commonwealth.

tion, it is assuredly of the first consequence, that we should make frequent, very frequent recurrence to them. It is in great and trying circumstances, that these principles should be our guide. We may sometimes, in the

footsteps. There is no other safety.
On the subject of the Bank, except when Virginia supported Wm. H. Crawford (a Bank man) as a "pis aller," her uncompromising hostility is deserving of all praise. It was a fatal deviation on the part of the leadng men of Virginia, to induce the plain and unsophisticated mass of the Republicans, so well trained as they had been in the doctrines of Madison's Report, and of the Right of Instruction, to vote for a Bank man, for a Federalist—yes, for a Federalist—What! William H. Crawford a Federalist? Yes, he was a Federalist. And why so, pray? Alexander Hamilton was deemed a Fe deralist—and why, pray? Mainly because he was the father of the Bank of the U. States. There was no dif-ference, except in name — The conduct of the Bank it ference, except in name — The conduct of the Bank it self has made the Republican party sick of it, and of its

of the petty juries say "Guilty."

It is pleasing too, Mr Editor, to see that you are about to express your views with respect to the Smithsonian Institute. Omnia mala exempla ex bonis iniliis orta sunt. This was a case in which all will readily pardon-any, and every plan to enlighten and instruct our fellow-men must have a strong hold on the affections of every patriot. At first blush this was to be the model for the diffusion of knowledge, a model to give life to the ideas of the immortal Bacon; so handsomely alluded to by the venorable and eloquent Robbins, now ostracised by the But thanks to Calhoun for his speech which set us right, on an occasion so well calculated to allay our constitutional scruples - The money, too, of Thomas Cooper should be refunded. The Law passed by both Houses of Congress, and a gned by to be constitutional, and the money of some of our citizens is, at this moment, now in the National Treasury. This, then, is still, in one sense, a sufe precedent - This money ought to be refunded -The Augean stable of SAFE PRECEDENTS must be cleaned out-must un dergo a thorough cleansing. We must perform a lustra tion. There is no other safety for our Republican Institutions - And you, Mr Editor, are destined to per form a most important part in this return to first princi-The position which you have occupied in relation to the Republican principles of '98, eminently fit you for taking a new start-for making a vigorous effort to bring back the Republican ship to the true principles of a written Constitution, as understood by those who framed and adopted it. There are some beautiful signs in the political horizon.

the great and truly virtuous Calhoun will set all that and the plan supposed, except this, that after of the old Sedition Law, by which Thomas Cooper's ing and conclusive. The late appeal in Tennessee to the his inaugural, that he should pursue "a strict natherence to "the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as it was dethe recent elections in Virginia and elsewhere, encourage us not to give up the ship-encourage us honestly son entrenched themselves, when they severed from their old Virginia friend, the immortal Washington. Constitution of the U.S. as formed by the wisest assem blage of great and good patriots, who anxiously enumerated and set down, in the paper itself which they drew vernment of the U S, reserving to the States and to when they again wrangled and adjourned, leaving the people all the powers not granted

Let us go back to the original meaning affixed to the terms, as understood by those who used them, and at the be pleased you would say by whom the number was writtime and hour when they did use them D Let us have ten, and WHEN: because it would seem to have been no exception. Let us remember that the Constitution of the United States is a sacred instrument: let us was written in 1787, or 1788. I shall make no further disregard the glosses of the political doctors since, who, extracts hoping to see the number itself. pleading " the necessity and state of times, have not been peevish found in great designs." In the language of Massachusetts, in 1779, and of

New Hampshire renewed in 1792: Let us make Ist. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution : let us make a constant adherence 2d. To piety: 3d. To justice: 4th. To moderation: 5th. To temperance: 6th. To industry: and 7th to FRUGALITY. Let the people be constantly admonished to have a particular attention to all these principles in the choice of their officers and representatives and let them require of their law givers and magistrates. an exact and constant observance of them in the forma tion and execution of all laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

Let us make a new beginning. And I, to aid in this good work, send you the following extracts from 1st, the Journal of the Federal Convention: 2d from the Frderalist: and 3d, from the Debates in the Virginia Con vention, which adopted the Constitution of the United States, for that State. They are as follows:

Journal of the Federal Convention, p 275-Aug. It was moved by Mr. Martin, and seconded to add the following clause to the third section, seventh article: "Whenever the Legislature of the U. States shall find it necessary that revenue should be raised by direct taxation, having apportioned the same according to the above rule on the several States, requisitions shall be made of the respective States to pay into the conti nental Treasury their respective quotas, within a time in the said requisition specified; and in case any of the the money-changers I had the pleasure of reading over Mr. Roane's letter States failing to comply with such requisitions, then and then only, to devise and pass acts directing the mode, and authorizing the collection of the same Which passed in the negative. Yeas-New Jersey 1 Nays Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Caroina, South Carolina, Georgia, 7. Divided Mary-

1 Federalist, page 94-No. XV. "The great and radical vice in the construction of the existing confederation, is in the principle of Legislation for States or Governments, in their corporate or collective capacities, and as contradistinguished from the individuals of whom they consist."

1 Federalist, page 189. No. XXX. Concerning Taxation. "Money is, with propriety, considered as the vi-tal principle of the body politic; as that which sustains its life and motion, and enables it to perform its most essential functions. A complete power, therefore, to pro-cure a regular and adequate supply of revenue, as far as the resources of the community will permit, may be regarded as an indispensable ingredient in every constitution From a deficiency in this particular, one of two evils must ensue; either the people must be subjected to continual plunder, as a substitute for a more eligible mode of supplying the public wants, or the Govern must sink into a fatal atrophy, and in a shore course of time perish.

"The present confederation, feeble as it is, intended to repose in the United States an unlimited power of pro viding for the pecuniary wants of the Union. But proceeding upon an erroneous principle, it has been done in such a manner, as entirely to have frustrated the inten-tion. Congress, by the articles which compose that compact, (as has been already stated.) are authorized to ascertain and call for any sums of money necessary, in their judgment, to the service of the U. S; and their requisitions, if conformable to the rule of Government, are in every constitutional sense, obligatory upon the States. These have no right to question the propriety of the demand-no discretion beyond that of devising the ways and means of furnishing the sums demanded. But though this be strictly and truly the case; though the assumption of such a right would be an infringement of the articles of Union: though it may seldom or never have been avowedly claimed, yet, in practice, it has teen constantly exercised, and would continue to be so, as long as the revenues of the Confederacy should remain dependent on the intermediate agency of its members. What the consequences of the system have been, is within the knowledge of every man, the least conversant in our public affairs, and has been abundantly un folded in diff-rent parts of these inquiries It is this which has chiefly contributed to reduce us to a situation, that affords ample cause of mortification to ourselves, and of triumph to our enemies

What remedy can there be for this situation, but in a change of the system, which has produced it? in a change of the fallacious and delusive system of quotas and requisitions? What substitute can there be ima gined for this ignis faturs in finance, but that of per mitting the National Government to raise its own re venues by theordinary methods of taxation, authorized in every well ordered constitution of civil Government? Ingenious men may declaim with plausibility on any subject; but no human ingenuity can point out any other expedient to rescue us from the inconveniences and embarrassments, naturally resulting from defective

ecution of all laws necessary for the good administra- of promoting public happiness, or securing public tran-Yes, Sir, if fundamental principles be the rule of ac of anarchy and confusion, ineffectual for the preservation of harmony, and a prey to their own dissensions and foreign invasions" Before I deduce some corollaries from the above ex-

object, forget or overlook them. But it is our duty, the moment we are admonished by friends or foes, by conscience or by accident, that we have abandoned our principles, it is our imperious duty instantly to the control of three different sessions of the Congress of the tracts, I beg leave to make a few observations touching ciples, it is our imperious duty instantly to retrace our sity again engross the deliberations of the Congress to meet in December next The observations contained in these extracts, were made

by members of the Federal Convention, who certainly understood their own work, and at a time when no application to persons or measures could bias: and the opi-nions expressed are not transiently mentioned, but if the works are perused with care, it will be seen, that they are formally and critically elucidated.

From these extracts, I hope and believe that the fol-lowing corollaries may be fairly deduced: 1st That in the Federal Convention, a proposition was made, that before Congress should raise money by direct taxation, they should apportion the amount in tended to be raised, among the several States; and then, friends. The verdict of the grand jury of the nation on this point, has been delivered, and the verdict of many that then Congress should pass acts authorizing and directing the collection.

2d. That this was rejected-ayes 1. noes 7 3d. That the great and radical vice of the old confederation was the principle of legislation for States or Governments in their corporate or collective capacities, and as contradistinguished from the individuals of whom

they consisted.

5th. That the old confederation intended to repose in the United States an unlimited power of providing for the pecuniary wants of the Union. But proceeding upon an erroneous principle, it was done in such a manner as entirely to have frustrated the intention. 5th. That this principle was by requisitions for quotas on the several States 6th That this principle had chiefly reduced the United States to a situation that afforded simple cause of mortification to ourselves, and of triumph to our ene the President, and after special confessation in and out mies 7th That taught by experience, that as a prope of Congress, and before the Courts, has been pronounced dependence could not be placed on the success of requi mies 7th That taught by experience, that as a proper sitions, they changed this pernicious system, and adopted the Constitution of the United States to operate direct-

ly on individuals in the collection of money.

And now, Sir, suppose that in the Federal Convention
a proposition to the following effect had been made: "Whenever the Congress of the United States shall have collected the taxes, duties, imposts, and excises necessary to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, that the revenue thus collected shall forthwith be returned to the custody and safe keeping of banks chartered by the several States, according to an apportionment founded on the rule now used for determining quotas of the respective States" Do you believe that such a proposition would have

had more voices in its favor, than the one rejected by These signs are brightening; the principles of 1798 may the Convention on the 21st August, 1837? And can have been pushed a little too far by South Carolina, but there be any difference assigned in the plan rejected, matter right. Your conversation with Gen. Jackson, collected the revenue by officers of the U.S. the treaand published in the Enquirer, touching his explanations sure of the nation is again put back within the clutches respecting his unfortunater Poclamation, has done much of the States, to be paid back to the U.S. at the pleasure to take off the danger of this proclamation, as as as fe preof banks stopping payment whenever they please, and
cedent. The posture of South Carolina, and these exwith this risk and very identical and additional detriment planations, for which we owe you many thanks, Mr. from the control of the States, so budly complained of Edutor, have set that matter of the proclamation quite under the old Confederation. Where is the difference right, I trust. Not are these the only signs. The Bank | between permitting the revenues of the Union to reis not re chartered, and that is so much rantage ground main dependent upon the intermediate agency of its — The new Sedition Law (I should have said more cormembers for the collection, and giving to the U. S am-The new Seldition Law (I should have said more cormembers for the collection, and giving to the U. S amrectly the late Federal attempt to revive the principles ple power to collect them and then placing them back to be withheld at the pleasure of a bank, or of a State money is retained in the Treasury) has failed-and the Ingenious men may declaim with plausibility on any speech of Mr. Cathoun on that suiject was truly refresh | subject, but no human ingenuity can shew that the re venues of the Union would not be placed in the same principles of 1799, and the declaration of M. Van Buren in jeopardy (if not worse than it was under the Confederation) by a resort to such a scheme.

The condition of the Government of the U. States

signed by thuse who framed it." All these, followed by | under the old idea of leaving the revenues of the Union at the pleasure of the States is so fully described in the XV No of the Federalist, that I wish you would publish and in good faith to recur frequently to the fundamental the whole No. - It would be a complete commentary up-principles of the Constitution. Let us take a fresh on the present plans now affect to put the treasure of the start-a new departure. Let us go back to the original United States at the beck and mercy of banks which principles, as the rock upon which Madison and Jeffer may stop payment whenever it suits their interest; and may stop payment whenever it suits their interest; and also within the control of State Governments when-Upon ever it may seem proper to them. I hope to see this number of the Federalist republished in the Enquirer, at these principles they made issue with all his influence, deservedly great—upon these principles they induced the people of Virginia, and of the U. S., to view the clusively upon the much vexed question, for the settlement of which Congress was specially, and solely called in the fall of 1837 - when they met, wrangled and adjourned. This knotty subject was again brought beup, all the powers intended to be granted to the Go- fore them at two other successive sessions of Congress. money of the people solely at the mercy of the collectors, making no provision for punishing them. I should

Virginia, Sept 18, 1839. TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER. Before this reaches you, it is more than probable, that the letter inviting Mr Wm H Roane to a public dinner at Louisa Courthouse, as well as Mr Roane's letter giv ing his reasons for declining to accept the same, will be sent to you for publication, as I understand it is the wish of the Committee that was appointed to make suitable preparations for the dinner. &c , to publish the same 1 was at our September Court; and, although our plain farmers are in the general opposed to men's eating them-selves into office, yet there seemed to be so much said about the Whigs having given Mr. Rives a denner it had the effect of rousing the sober thought of the Democracy. They determined forthwith to call a meeting for the purpose of tendering Mr. Roane a dinner. This was done-and many an old farmer's heart was made glad at the idea of seeing and hearing the voice of the near relative of him whose elequence had "shook the of the seas," standing on the very soil on which Henry had stord more than a half century back, when warning his countrymen of the insidious devices of the enemies of Republican government Yes, Mr Editor, I must candidly tell you, that many of the old grey heads, disciples of the true faith, seemed to be rous lighted, when they heard that Rusne was to be herewho, at a critical moment in our public affairs, came forth rescue!-sustained the Democratic principle, and saved the Old Dominion from disgrace, that her honor nor her chivalry should be sacrificed at the footstool of

It is a powerful paper, and will speak for itself. His principles are laid down with precision, and that of itself, "defines his position." His enemies will feel rebuked, when they see his masterly views on the finance queslated, stable credit system, as more conducive to the pros-perity of all classes. East, West, North and South, than the present demoralizing system-so often convulsing country with panic, and deranging the business of

all classes in society
Mr. Roane's letter will be read with satisfaction by all true Republicans, and the Democracy be more and more attached to him, when they will have compared his and their principles

A VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia.
In consequence of the resignation of Dr. Griffith, the late worthy and talented Professor of Medicine in the University of Virginia, a meeting of your honorable body will be convened, I perceive by an advertisement in the Richmond Enquirer, on the 2d day of October next, to supply the vacancy thus occasioned by the appointment of a successor. To be connected in this capacity with an institution which is so identified with the interests. the hopes and the character of our native State, and upon which she relies with the highest feelings of confidence and pride to sustain the moral influence of he name in the great family of nations, her dignified and exalted rank in the States of this confederacy—in a word, the ancient glory and renown of the "Old Dominion" is indeed, justly regarded by her gifted sons, an object of high and of honorable ambition. Accordingly, gen-tlemen, the merits of a number of candidates will be discussed before you at the approaching election, and from the variety thus presented, an opportunity will be afforded your honorable body to secure the services of some distinguished individual, whose appointment to the vacant Professorship, will redound to the honor and the growing reputation of the Virginia University. Largeparticipating with my fellow-citizens in all their devo on to the interests of this Institution, at once the brightest hope and the proudest monument of our country's fame, I cannot but partake with them also, in the deep anxiety which is so extensively felt in the result of deep anxiety which is so extensively left in the result of your action upon the subject which has thus unexpectedly called you together. Actuated, therefore, by motives of the purest and most elevated character, I take leave to introduce to the consideration of your honorable body. Dr. Francis T. Stribling of Staunton, Physician of the Western Lunatic Asylum, as a candidate for the office in question—a gentleman, who is in all respects worthy and well qualified for the duties of a station which is as laborious as it is honorable. In calling the attention of your honorable body to the merits and qualifications of this gentleman, it is due alike to him and to justice to state, that I am acting entirely upon my own responsibility, without any consultation whatever with him, and without his knowledge. And, although know how highly he would appreciate the honor of an election by your honorable body. I am nevertheless un prepared to say, whether he would be willing to resign the post he at present occupies with so much bonor to himself, and with such marked and decided advantage to the interests of the institution with which he is con nected In the absence, therefore, of all conference with him upon this subject, I am unable to furnish the Board of visitors, in advance, with an absolute guarantee of ac lst vol. Debates in the Virginia Convention, 2d edition, page 184. Mr. Madison—"A Government which tion, page 184. Mr. Madison—"A Government which relies on thirteen independent sovereignties for the my knowledge of the character of Dr. Stribling, gifted,

order, known to be fond of his profession and ardently engaged in its pursuit, ambitious of distinction, and eagerly contending for the golden prize with an energy which must ultimately lead to the consummation of his which must ultimately lead to the consumnation of his brightest hopes, I cannot permit myself to doubt, if it be-disappointed Presidential cancidate! ould be your pleasure to refer the question of accept ance or refusal to his decision, which branch of the alternative, the object of all his exertions, his honor, his inter estand his fame would prompt him to adopt Impressed, therefore, with this conviction, I would respectfully invite the attention of your honorable hody to the me rits and qualifications of Doctor Stribling, a gentleman whose high professional and scientific attainments, whose moral and intellectual worth, amable disposition and bland and courteous manners, eminently qualify him for the duties and responsibilities of this honorable and exalted trust. Deep and well founded, however, as is my own conviction as to the propriety of his appointment to the Professorabip, and of the zeal and ability with which he would enter upon the discharge of its functions—well satisfied as I am of the high character it would immediately impart to the department under his charge, and of the consequent enduring advantage which wo to the institution itself, I cannot expect your honorable body to regard my unsupported opinion as decisive proof of the fact, or to adopt that as the sole rul- by which you are to be regulated, in your action upon a subject so deeply involving the interests of the Institution over which you preside On the contrary, there is reason to apprehend, that your honorable body would rather disposed to regard the writer's opinion of this gentleman's qualifications, as the tribute merely which is prompted by a generous friendship for the object his exteem, and will, therefore, be inclined to deny it even the just measure of influence to which I have the presumption to consider it entitled I deem it pru dent, therefore, to refer your honorable body (some little in detail) to the sources of information upon which that opinion is founded. It may not be unimportant, however, to premise, that Dr. Stribling and myself were associated in the prosecution of the same professional course of study, both at the University of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and from the intimate and unreserved character of our intercourse whilst thus associated, the best opportunity was afforded me, of appreciating his character, and of correctly estimating there the private worth, the talents and the acquirements, for which he is so justly distinguished now Dr. Stribling, after having Isswhere completed a liberal course of instruction in the seve ral departments of a classical and scientific education, repaired to the University of Virginia, for the purpose of exclusively devoting himself to the study of M dicine, and those kindred branches of science which are there deemed indispensable to a thorough understanding of that profession. Whilst a student of that institution, his zeal and assiduity in the prosecu-tion of his studies, and the readiness and facility with which he acquired information, soon attached the admiration of Professors and Students, and gained him a high rank in the estimation of both. Throughout his collegiate career, he successfully maintained the high ground he had occupied in its commencement; and ac cordingly its close was honorably marked, by his having conferred upon him the highest degrees of distinction, (both at the intermediate and final examinations.) in each of the four schools he attended; an honor which by the regulations of that institution, is awarded to those only, who undoubtedly merit it, as well for the uniform pro priety of their moral deportment, as for the proficiency attained in the acquirement of knowledge. And I may superadd, that the collegiate honors so conferred upon Dr Stribling, acquire a higher value from the consideration, that he was the only one out of some 35 or 40, who was thus distinguished. The recollection of the Professors, and the records of the University may be ap-pealed to, for the correctness of this statement. He afterwards g. aduated at the University of Penn sylvania with distinguished honor, and the Thesis which presented upon that occasion, elicited the highest

praise from the able Board of Professors to whom it was submitted for examination, as well for the purity and elegance of its style, as for the ability displayed in the management of the subject. Having prosecuted a thorough course of studies in this celebrated institution—he entered the list of candidates for graduation, and upon a rigid examination, before its able Faculty, which reeted the highest credit upon Dr Stribling, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him, and thus terminates his career as a Student of Medicine. Very soon after wards, at the pressing solicitation of his triends, he set tied at Staunton, in the county of Augusta, and through the ordinary channels of communication, off-red his Professional services to the citizens of that enlightened community, a candidate for Practice He was not permitted to remain long in obscurity —The talents and in-dustry which he had displayed on a different and more limited theatre, when first applied to the business opera tions of real life, immediately attracted the popular attention and introduced him at once to a lucrative and ex tensive practice-a fact which is particularly worthy of your consideration, when it is remembered that he then a young man, not exceeding 21 years of age, and if patronised at all, that patronage was to be conferred by a community of refined and enlightened citizens, who possessed the judgment to estimate and the wealth to

reward his merit and his labor. From that time, to the present, a period of eight years, From that time, to the present, a period of eight years, is business has continued rapidly to increase, and its extent now, is only limited by a physical inability on his part to encounter the laborand fatigue of a more extended practice. Would not the experience accumulated in this long period of time, in relation to the nature and treatment of those various and complicated diseases of sale will take place at Magnaby, the residence of Dr. Nortog one ed in this long period of time, in relation to the nature and treatment of those various and complicated diseases of the climate, go far towards qualifying an intelligent in-idividual, (who was previously well grounded in the principles of the science,) for giving instruction in the prac-tice, as well as the theory of Medicine?

Upon the resignation of the late Dr. Boys, as Physician of the Western Lunatic Asylum, the high reputation which Dr. Stribling had already acquired, directed the public attention to him as the probable successor, and accordingly he was immediately elected to the vacancy accordingly he was immediately elected to the vacancy by a flattering vote of its Directory. The zeal and abiored and responsible trust, have given the highest satis faction not only to his constituents and the friends of the unfortunate beings committed to his guardianship and care, but they have been the subject of praise and commendation throughout the State. The distinguished success which has crowned his efforts in the treatment of the mental disease, the system which he has adopted for the comfort and alleviation of incurables, and the fre quent restitution to their proper minds I those who have been recently afficied, have at once excited the public astonishment, and revolutionized public sentiment in regard to the nature of this awful visitation. This whole subject, hitherto so dark and mysterious, has been opened with a master's bend, and a bright and cheering light has dawned, to point the beleaved and afflicted heart to new ources of hope and of consolation. The insane are no longer regarded as beyond the reach of remedy or the hope of recovery; their claims upon the humanity and sympathy of their fellow beings is not bounded by the tracted limits formerly assigned to it, the mere bodily wants of sustenance and protection, which at best is but a prograction of their misery; but the plaintive and piteous appeal which reaches to the coldest heart, is for relief from the horrors of mental alienation and restitu tion to the intellectual enjoyments and the man; for, it has not only been asserted by Dr. Stribling, that their disease, in its incipient stages, is as much within the control of remedies as any other, but he has exhibited its truth, by actually curing and discharging from the Institution 90 per cent of all recent cases which have entered it since his appointment-a success which has been equalled by few and not surpassed by any institu-

tion of the kind in the world. Thus, it is to the zealous and successful exections of Dr Stribling in the cause of this unfortunate class of human beings, and to the able productions of his pen, that we are indebted for this happy and auspicious re The able and valuable reports which have been annually submitted by Dr. S. to the Court of Directors of the Western Asylum, and by them to the Legislature of Virginia, contain a variety of interesting facts con nected with this subject, and are expressed in a chaste and heautiful style of composition. I would respectfully invite the attention of your honorable body to these interesting documents, as evidence not only of the deep re-search and comprehensive mind of their author, but of his capacity and fact for communicating to others the information he himself possesses; and whilst they have been instrumental in enlightening the public mind on a subject a therto so little understand, yet so deeply inter esting to all our feelings of humanity and benevulence, they have been the means of introducing his name to the favorable notice of the public, and of widely extend ing the reputation he has acquired of profoundly understanding the principles of the science, and of their skil-ful application in its practice. I need not suggest to your honorable body, the advantages which would result to the institution from the appointment of an individual to the Chair of Medicine, who is so entirely competent to Canton, Granite and Print Dinner Services, in various the discharge of its duties, and who is at the same time so extensively and favorably known to the citizens of our State. They are so strikingly obvious, as to supercede the necessity of any comment. The claims of Dr. S to your confidence and support rest upon this happy com-bination: and confidently b-lieving that it would be the best appointment that could be made, I will conclude this recommendation with the expression of the hope, MEDICUS

that your choice may fall upon him. STAUNTON WHIG CONVENTION .- The Speciator says: The Whig Convention which is to assemble in Staun ton, on the 25th of this month, bids far to be one of the larges political meetings of the kind, that has probably ever been held in the State." No doubt; for the Whiga have left no stone unturned to make it such. They have not only held preparatory meetings, for the appointment of delegates to that Convention, in every county in the Commonwealth; but they have, also, united with them all the discordant materials of Opposition to the present Administration. No matter what have been the motives opinions of such persons, though they may be opposed to them in every thing clse, if they are only willing to affiliate with them, in ousting Mr Van Buren, they are hailed as worthy brethren in a noble cause, and, in ma ny instances, have been appointed delegates or alternates ny instances, nave been appointed to the aforesaid Convention. No wonder, then, if that Convention is large. But be it large or small, it will effect nothing more than an expression of opinion and the appointment of delegates to the contemplated Harris burg Convention. It will not Whigize Virginia or aid in electing a Whig to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. Whiggery is becoming more and more unpopular every

[Shenandouh Sentinel, Sept 19. IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Richmond Compiler in giving an account of a recent dinner at Louisa Court in giving an account of a recent dinner at Louisa Court House, Va, to Mr. Rives, "the armed neutral and the great defunct," has the following remark:
"Conservatism was strong and unfaltering at the dinner."
Conservatism north of the Potomac is generally looked

upon as a very hungry party, likely to be "strong and unfallering" when dinner is upon the table, and from the Compiler's statement, it appears that in Virginia, too, the friends of Rives and Tallmadge, like Benedick are "valiant trenchermen." We trust they made themselves more happy with knives and forks than they are likely to be at the ballot boxes; but we doubt it. This voice from Louisa-this cry from a fragment of the wreckhas a very plaintive sound, now that conservatism everywhere else is buried beneath the waves of the Democratic current - Pennsylvanian

DEATHS DEATHS
BENJAMIN B. ANDERSON, Esq., formerly of King William, and late of Goochland county, died at Cloverdale, in the county of Bath, on the 31st of August last, in the 30th year of his age. Mr. Anderson had been in had health for a length of time, and had set out from home for the Virginia Spings; but, becoming very sick on the road, he stopped at Cloverdale, where he died the day after his article.

road, he stopped at Utoverdale, where he died the day after his arrival. At will be gratifying to his distant relatives and friends to heart. What although far from his lambly, and among strangers, his last moments were soothed and comforted by the kindest, the most humane, and unremitting attentions, while they were tranquillized and brightened by that peace of mind and perfect resignation to death, which a clear consecence and a well-founded hope alone could give. He was interred with much respect at Rocky Spring, (a Presbyterian Church in the neighborhood;) but his family and friends have caused his remains to he removed to the county of King William, and interred in the grave yard at Fork Quarter.—His left a wife and five little children, whose less and grief are inconceivable; and this melancholy blow fails heavily too on his aged mother, and the large circle of his relatives and friends. Mr. Anderson was a gentleman of great enterprise, of the most untiring industry and persecutance, and of a sportless and irreproachable character, discharging in the most exemplary manner all the relative duties in life which devolved upon him.

INTON-HILL SCHOOL will be opened on the 15th of January next, in the lower end of Lunenburg county, in the neighborhood of Brickland. This school is designed for Boys and Young Men who wish to prepare for College; and to those who do not, a full Academical course of instruction will be given; that is, as full a course as is given by any of the Academics of the State. To parents and guardians it is necessary to say, that the subscriber will pay strict attention to the morals of his pupils, thinking this an resential part of education. The location is as healthy as any in Eastern Virginia.

Terms—Board, including every thing except lights, can be obtained in the neighborhood, or with the sub-criber, who can accommodate sit, at \$70.—Textion 20, 25 and \$20. One quarter of both hoard and tutton to be paid in advance, another at the end of the first term, and the balance at the end of the year.

Pacotans.—First, of six weeks, commencing on the 15th June. Second, of three weeks, commencing on the 15th June.

Second, of three weeks, commencing on the 15th June.

N. B. Should the number of Students make it necessary, an as-INTON-HILL SCHOOL will be opened on the 15th of January

N. B. Should the number of Students make it necessity

sistant Teacher will be obtained. Sept 27 \$100 REWARD.—Ren away from the subscriber, a man servant named Ossonia, generally calls himself CHARLES. He is about 25 years of age—a very likely mulatto—probably 5 feet 6 of 8 inches high, smooth skin and bushy hair—tather robust in

firsh .- He is unusually intelligent and ingenious, and a first-rate I will give \$50 reward for his apprehension if taken in the State, and \$100 if taken out of the State and bodged in just so that I can scower him.

Sept 27

Sale of raluable Town Lors in Clarkscille, at auction W11.1. he sold to the highest hadder, without reserve, on the 24th day of October next, from 150 to 290 haif-ace and acre Lots, in the now flourishing and rapidly growing Town of Clarksville, Meckienburg county, Va. These lots belong to n company, and are sold chiefly to avoid the perplexity in title, which would arise from the death of one of the company. Clarksville is situated on the Romoke, incandisately at the conflowned of the Dan and Standton, and for commercial facilities is unsurpassed by any upland town, in this, or any country. Its location gives it the command of a large partion of the tobacco trade of North Carolina, and through the Dan and Standton, which here meet, is received much of the product or Virginia. No place in Virginia Gers such inducements to the tobacco manufacturer, for the extent and sortableness of supply for that business. Many branches of mercantile business are now in full and suspessful operation here, under the mingrement of men of enterprize, capital, and intelligence. A branch of the Exchange Bank of Virginia located here, gives convenience to the merciant, while the existence of two flourishing contents to the merciant, while the existence of two flourishing

branch of the Exchange tank of Virginia located here, gives con-venience to the metchant, while the existence of two flourishing schools, a male and female, offers inducements to all to seek a sot-tlement in Clarksville. We takite men of business in pursuit of a situation, and specialitors in pursuit of a good investment for ca-pital, to attend this sale. We cannot offer the inducements which s common to be found inadvertisements of this sort, that the pro-nerty will go low; we believe that the highly favorable location of skaville, as a place of trade, will induce good prices for the lots, but still great bargains. Terms liberal. S. V. WATKINS, A. W. VENABLE, T. CARRINGTON. [41-td+]

Sale of Valuable Land and Ferry. Sale of Valuable Land and Ferry.

N pursuance of authority vested in me by the last will and testa ment of Thomas G Rowe, dec'd, I shall sell at public auction, on Tuesday, the 29th day of October next, the one-half of the tract of land catted Frazer's Ferry, situated on Mattaponi River, in the county of King William. The sile will be made on the premises, and the terms will be accommodating. This is a very valuable Ferry, and a good stand for mercantic business.

HARRIET ROWE, Sept 27 [41-w3w*] Executrit of Thes G. Rowe.

Morus Multicaulis Trees at Auction Will.L. he sold, for rendy money, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October, at 11 o'ctock, Fifty Thousand Morus Multicaulus Trees. The greater part of these trees measure in height from 11 to 14 feet, and in circumference, near the ground, 412 inches. They mile from the City of Richmond, o d, on the failtond leading to Fleder-BENLOP, MONCURE & CO.

TO PRINTERS.

Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, Agete, Pearl,

Agate, 165 "
Pearl, 140 "
Ornamental Letter and other Type in proportion.
These are the prices an a credit of six months, but we wish at this time to encourage short credit or cash purchases, and will therefore make a discount of five per centum for New York acceptances at 90-days, and 10 per cent, for cash.
We have recently added to our former extensive assortment seventy five different kinds and sizes of Ornamental Letter, embracing Condensed, Extra Condensed, Extended Outine, Skelton, Shaded, Ornamental, modern thinfixed Black, &c; 100 new Flowers, and a great variety of Ornamental, forming altogether the most extensive and elegant assortment of Printing Types in the United States, and akmitutely an univalled one. We also furnish every other article that is necessary for a Printing Office.

Printers of Newspopers who publish this advertisement three times before the first of Navember 1839, sending us one of the publications, will receive payment, when they purchase from the Foundry, four times the amount of their bill

New York, August 15, 1839. GEORGE BRUCE & CO.

TOCK AT AUCTION - Will be sold on Monnar next, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee

House \$4,000 of Six per Cent. Stock of the City of Richmond, in lots to suit purchasers, for cash.

Sept 27 [41-11] JAS. H. LYNCH. AND FOR SALE -Agreeably to a decree of the

AND FOR SALE —Agreeably to a decree of the County Court of Halifax, pronounced at Septem ber Court, I shall proceed to sell to the bighest bidder, on the 26th day of October, 1839, at Brooklyn, in the County of Halifax, that part of the lands of Alexander Carter, dec'd, lying in the County aforesaid, not inclu ded in the dower of his widow. Also, at Spring Garden, in the County of Pittsylvania, on the 30th of the same month, that part of the lands of the said decedent lying in the County of Pittsylvania, near Spring Garden. Persons desirous of purchasing will have that part of said lands lying in Halifax shown them by myself; and that part lying in Pittsvleania by Washington Thomp-BEVERLY BARKSDALE. son. Adm of Alexander Corter, dec'd.

N. B. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, equal instalments.

Hoyt's Bank of Prizes.

RAWN Nos of Maryland Town Hall Lottery, No. 1. drawn 25th inst: 17 59 1 48 12 11 63 9 26 37 7 Nos. 26 37 63, a grand capital, hesides several other prizes, sold and will be paid (when presented) by HOYT \$40,000 to be drawn on Saturday.

China. Looking Glasses, Chandeliers and Lamps. HAVE just opened an extensive assortment of the most fashionable articles in my line, at prices that must induce my customers to purchase, consisting in part of the fol llowing articles : Superior Gilt China Tea Sets, a great variety of Patterns

Superior Astral Chandeliers for Churches, Hails and Astral Lamps - Bright and Bronze -of new and superior

patterns Mantel Lamps, with Glass Drops, Bright and Bronze Stand Lamps, &c. Cut and Pinin Glass Hall Lamps

Reading Lamps Girandoles, with glass drops, with from I to 5 lights Candelabras, for centre and side Tables Brackets, with from 3 to 7 lights Lampe of every variety for Churches, Stores, Factories

and Parlors Looking Glasses, consisting in part of Mantel, Pier, Toilet and Shaving Glasses, from \$300 to \$1 Table Cutlery of superior quality, from several Manu-

Plated Candlesticks, Fruit Baskets, Castors, Snuffers and Trays, &c. Cut and plain Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, &c., with a

very general assortment of every description of Earth-enware, China and Glass Tea Trays, Waiters, &c., of new patterns Brass Fenders, Andirons, &c., with an assortment of House-keeping articles, ton numerous to mention.

The subscriber feels desirous that his country and

city friends should favor him with a call, to examine his tock of goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, feels confident that the great varity and low prices will be great inducements to purchasers.

JAMES EVANS, Main Street.

41-3m

Sept 27

Hoyt's Bank of Prizes, RICHMOND, VA.



GRAND CAPITALS OF \$50,000 \$40,000, 35,295, 30,000 FOR OCTOBER.

Fifteen drawn numbers out of Seventufite. Virginia State Lottery, For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. Class No 5 for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 5th

October, 1839
GRAND SCHENK!—\$35 295, 10 515, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2 250, 2 000, 1,750, 1,600, 1,500, 1,400, 1,300, 1,250, 1 200 50 prizes of 1,600,50 of 250,50 of 220, &c. Tickets only \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130

do. 25 Halt do. do. 25 Quarter do.

STATE OF VIRGINIA. Richmond Academy Lottery.

Class No. 6 for 1239 To be drawn at Alexandria, V., on Saturday, 12th October, 1839. BRILLIANT SCHEME - CAPITAL \$30,000, 10,000, 5,000 2 520. [10 prizes of 1.000, 50 of 300, 50 of 200, &c. Tickets only \$10, Haives 5, Quarters 2 50. Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$130 do 26 Half do do 26 Quarters do

Virginia State Lottery,
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic
Association. Class No. 6, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 19th October, 1839.

PRIZES - \$20,000. \$750 prizes of 1,000, 5,000, 2,247, 2,000, 1,115, 20 of 300, 20 of 200, &c. Tickets only \$5, Halves 2 50, Quarters 1 50. Certificate of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets
Do. do. 25 Half do 35
Do. do 25 Quarter do 17

> \$50,000, 20,000 10,000 CAPITALS. TOTTERY ALTHORIZED BY THE State of Maryland TO ERECT A

Town Hall amd other buildings in the City of Baltimore. Class No 2, for 1839. To be positively drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, October 23d, 1839. Under the Superintendence of Commissioners.
D. S. Gregory & Co (Successors of Yales and

M'Intyre.) Managers.

Brilliant Scheme.—I Splendid Prize of \$50 000, 1 Prize of 20 000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 1973, 17 50 prizes of \$1,000, 50 of 300, 50 of \$50, 65 of 200, 65 of 150, 65 of 100 Besides Prizes of \$60-\$50-\$40-\$30-\$20-and 13 Drawn Numbers in each package of 26 Tickets.

Tickets only \$10 - Halves 5 - Quarters 2 50. Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$130 do 26 Half do do 26 Quarter do

Virginia State Lottery, For Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 6, for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va , on Saturday, 26th October, 1839. BRILLIANT SCHEME -\$40,000, 10 000, 6 737, 2 of 5,000, 5 of 2 000, 10 prizes of 1,500, 20 prizes of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 300, 110 of 250, &c Tickets only \$10, Halves 5 Quarters 2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$130 Do do 25 half do
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50 For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries - address
D M HOYT, Richmond, [41-11]

Managers' Office, Richmond, Va. Drawn Numbers of the Town Hall Lottery of Mary-land, Class No. I, drawn 25th instant, at Baltimore, Md d. Class No. 1, drawn 25th instant, at Baltimore, Md. 56 17 59 1 48 12 11 63 9 26 37 7

Stratton's Office.

FEXICKETS in all the Lotteries and the really lucky Numbers for sale at STRATTON'S Lucky Office -Look !-399 Capitals sold and cashed by STRATTON, the All Prize Seller, in a little over 12 months Drawn Nos in Maryland State Town Hall Lottery, No. 1, drawn Sept. 25: 56 17 59 1 48 12 11 63 9 26 37 7

Whole Ticket Nos 7 12 17, a prize of do do 1 11 45, do. Ticket do 9 11 59, do. Half Ticket do. 1 11 12, do. STRATTON All sold and cashed by

40,000 dollars! Virginia State Lottery, For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk-Class 5, for 1839-To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Sept 28

Brilliant Scheme : \$40,000 | 1 prize of 1.940 10,000 1 6.000 | 50 5 000 1 50 3 000 | 50 Tickets only \$10—shares in proportion.
Certificate of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130—shares in proportion.
For Tickets or Shares or Certificates of Packages in

the above splendid Lottery, address N. STRATTON, Richmond, Va. Some of the Prizes lately sold and cashed by STRATTO. Ticket, Nos. 14 25 54, the Capital of \$10,000 8,000

11 33 41.

44 60 66, do 21 35 58, a Capital of 35 43 45 27 46 63, 38 57 74. 2 500 Do 2000 Do 8 15 50. do 1 954 90 35 62 do 39 000 39 of \$1,000 - making Besides \$800, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100, &c., &c making 356 Capital Prizes, sold and cashed by Stratton

since January, 1837. B -Orders from the country promptly and confidentially attended to, if addressed to N. STRATTON. [41-31] Richmond, Va NOTICE

R. THOMAS BLAKE—Sir: As you are not a resident of this State, and have no known agent to me, you will please to take notice, that I shall, on Monday, the 21st day of October next, at the Storehouse called the Hermitage, occupied by Lorimer & Co., in the county of Essex; and on Thursday, the 24th day of the same month (October next.) at the storehouse of George K. Carlton, in the county of King and Queen; Monday, the 2dth day of the same month (October next.) at Mathews Courthouse; and on Wednesday, the 30th day of the same month (October next,) in Urban Middlesex county, proceed to take the depositions of A G D Roy and others, to be used as evidence in a suit now depending and undetermined in the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county o' King and Queen, in which suit you and others are Plaintiffs, and myself as Deputy Sheriff for Hugh Campbell, Sheriff and Committee of the Estate of Louis Brooke, dec'd, Defendant; and in case of failure to take the depositions upon the days above mentioned, I shall proceed from day to day, at each time and place above mentioned, (Sundays excepted.) until they are taken, at which times and places you can attend, if you think proper. Yours, &c., Sept 28 [41-w4w] WM BIRD Why go to New York to purchase a Pione, when you can do as well or better in Petersburg, Va?

Why go to New York to purchase a rano, weak you can do as well or better in Petersburg, Va?

The subariber believes, that in a unjority of cases, persons would do better to purchase their Pinnos in Petersburg than to send to New York for them. Here I keep constantly an hand from fifteen to twenty well-selected and choice instruments; and in moone store in Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphis, or New York, will be found at one time more than half that quantity—or that so far as assoriment goes. I half out the greater inducement and as respects prices, it will be found by reference to several letters which I have published from gentlemen who are in the habit of visiting the North twice a year, that I have sold them on at least a good terms as they were offered elembere; in fact, I believe that a great many persons pay a great deal more at the North for a pretty looking, indifferent maximent, than they would in this place for a beautiful fine-toned one, because they have not independent of the proposed with the very finest instruments and upon the very beat terms. Besides these advantages, those who perchase figures have not half the touble and risk that they would be forced to have not half the touble and risk that they would be forced to have in purchasing at the North. If an individual porchases a Peano for me, and by chance it should turn cut badly, (which thing I can pleased to eny has never yet hoppened, although I have sold nearly one lumfered and ferty Pianos.) I hand myself to exchange or take it lack—This i proclaim high and loud.

These who want really fine Pianos shall not be disappointed if

ck - This I proclaim high and loud. Those who want really fine Pracos snan not the Choice myself they favor me with their orders, either to make choice myself they favor me with their orders, either to make choice myself they favor me with their orders, either to make choice myself them, or have it done by some one else.

E. P. NASH.

Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg, Va.

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